rights under the Constitution and in the Union, or as Republican Atolitionists—whether they consist of Northern oppressors or of Southern tyran's. In six months we shall know whether the omnous junction of twenty-five millions of non-slavenolders. North and South, has been formed, tearing he Constitution into ebrede, in order that they may obligerate with braze force the rights and interes secured by the great contert of therty and freedom to the two millions of slave-holders in the Southern States. In six months we shall know whether a war will not have to be raised at the South, similar to that of the Revolation, he ween the patriots and the tories. In that brief time we shall know whether it will not be necessary, as it was the to purse the political atmossibere of the Sauth shough a baptism of blood. The 'Constitutional Unionists' of this day may find themselves in he predicated of the Sauth Unionists of that day My 'funeral' may then come, but, if p-rish I must, let be fallunder the fields of the patriot flag. If this be treason, make the most of the.

-According to The Charleston News South Card liza is in a heavenly frame of mind; the theerful paper referred to cannot control its exaltation at som sight yet invisible to an ordinary onserver, but which appears to strike with force upon its prophetic vision

Here is an extract from its layest I ader:
"That South Carolinn is calm that she is firm and
in introved spirit, that she is more and more devoted
to State Rights, and that with one accord of the whole
popular voice she well vote for Breckinging and Lane, popular voice she well vote for Breckinnings and Lane, are patent and acceptable in heatons, and consistent with her general course, policy and principles. The divisions of 1851 (not on doctrines, but remedy) have been heated and oblit rated. The apathy and nep trism of some subsequent years, and a certain equivocal attitude taken on the Territorial question under a quasi acceptance of the Nebraska-Ka-sas Bill, have been substantially abandoned. The partial ferm in on reopening the African Slave-Trade has ceased in view of more important and pressing issues on hand. Sne feels that the rising spirit of her aister Scates is now meeting in congentially with her own. Her is now meeting in congeniacity with her own war here snuffs the battle for Stuthern rights hear distance, and her pulsation heat, with a higher hope, and a more clastic life. "We congratulate thee, mother sovereign!"

-An Ohio correspondent says that there is great satisfaction among the Republicans of Ohi at the nomica ion for Congress of the Hon Mr. Horton in the VIth District, as it renders the gain of one member certain, the present incambent (William Howard) being a Democrat. The same correspondent says that the Hon. John Sherman in the XIIIto, the Hon. John A. Gurley of the Hd, the Hon. J M Astdey of the Vth. and the Hon. Thomas Corwin of the VI(th. will be renominated without opposition. The Hon. T. C. Theaker was, on the 5th inst , renominated by acclamation in the XVIIth District.

-A correspondent who attend d the Bal imore Democratic Convention, gives the following as a remork made in his bearing by one of the Delega ea: " It s a sartin' sure thing that Abe Lunc-le is a cuesed hard nut to crack, and onless the Demmycrats march shooleer to shoulder in one solid felanks and as one unit, carrying the sledge hammer of Jackson Demoeracy, they never can crack him any how."

-The Mound City Emporium, beret fore a fleree Democratic paper, has been purchased by a Republican the Hop. J. R. Emrie and will at on e actively support Lincoln and Hamlin. It is in that part of Illinois known as " Lower Egypt."

-A correspondent, for many years a recident of Teleco, Ohio, but now living in this city, has been accustomed, he says, to witness great gatherings of the Democracy there whenever there was to be a party celebration by reason of any event. Consequently he was ratter astonished to find upon the env-1 pe of a letter, posted July 7, from Toledo, the following item evidently written on the spot:

"The Douglas men were to a raise a pole at cor.
Summit and Mouroests, (right hand side gaught m
W House) at 21 p m. t.-cay. The now near three,
and there are not yet enough to upset a wagon (well
loaded), to say nothing of raising such a pole.

-The Atlanta (Ga ) Locomotice, a most courreous sheet, thus ant ounces the passage through the town of

a distinguished Republican:
"OLD Lady Bates.—This old Black Republican pareed through here yesterday. He ook the Georgia trein. He looks very venerable, having tolera ly trsin. He looks very venerable, having tolerally white whiskers. His yes have a nervous and rescues appearance. We felt such an atter contempt for bim that his presence was painful to us. We do not like to see the fanatic tribe polluting our soil. We hope he may have a me to At an's egain, if he can make it convertent to go round the plate. That the Stare of Missouri should suffer so foul an apostate to remain in her torders is an everlasting scain upon her escapelists.

-The Hon. SCHUTLER COLFAX the able and faithful Representative in Congress from the IXth District of Indiana, met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of his constituents on his recent r turn home from Washington. A correspondent of The Chicago Tribune, writing from South Bend (Mr. C lfax's resi-

dence, July 2, says:

"Saturday was a lively day with us. In the morning we learned that the Hon. Schuyler Col'ax was to arrive at his home on the afternoon train. The news arrive at his home on the sternoon train. the people turned out an masse, men, women and children, fireteen in uniform, with that fiving, music and firing of cannon. The people of Mehawaka losisted on his stopping there and appaking to them which its did. From Mishawaka, a large procession excorted his did. Frem Mishawaka, a large procession escorted his a bome in he evening, headed by the Mishawaka Band, in spite of a persistent rain which had set in and poured down most disagreeably the whole evening. At Son b Band, regardless of the rain almost the whole possis-tion was in the streets waiting for him, and great name tion was in the streets waiting for him, and greet names in from the country? I reight or ten miles around. The 'Wide-A wakes' (150 strong), under command of Captain S unders, with lighted to robes, and many citize is net the procession before it reached the town limits. The procession marked through the principal streets, showing that rain could not quench their enthusiasm, and then to the Court House, which though it holds one thousand people, could not contain, with all the packing possible, half the crowd that sought entrance. Here he was welcomed home in a new address by A. Anderson, esq., after which Mr. Coffex stoke over an hour in his usual impressive style, often interrupted with loud and repeated cheers. Collex spoke over an and and repeated cheers. At the close, the Mishawaka Band played one of their best pieces, and a song was song by the South Bend Glee Cinh. The Wide-Awakes tien, with their torches relit escored Mr. Colfax to his residence. On county was never by their organized than now, and will give over 600 majority for Lincoln, twice as large as it gave for Fremont. Mr. Colfax will commence can assing his district in about two weeks, and will speak every day till election."

A gentleman, on business at the West, writes to a

—A gertleman, on business at the West, writes to a friend in Rochester as follows:

"I started from Chicago at 9 p. m., and got to Springful at 5 a.m. After transacting my business there I decided to call upon lift. Lincoln the R publican candidate for President. I thought I should know him by the portraits I had seen, and the refore did not want any one to point him out. So I bolted in and saw two men, but neither looked like the man I expected to useet. I inquired for Mr. Lincoln, when one of them rose and said he was the man. He is not a dark complexioned man, nor is he light. He is an exceedingly agreeable gentloman, and at once entered into a newation upon political affairs. Mr. Lincoln is what I call a National can, fully informed, from instinct and one event, of all that is giving on in the world, and has a good knowledge of me. I have seen all the Presidents since Jackson, and nonof them would compare with Abraham Lin obt in intellectual looks and frank, tree, noble expressions. In abort, I am glad so good a man has been nominated. short, I am glad so good a man has been nominated. His election is sure I did not expect to see the De-moracy to demoralized, so justly 'ased up!'

## PERSONAL.

-Another application for a writ of habeas corpus was rece tly made by the friends of S. M. Booth, now imprisoned at Milwauken. The Junge refused it, and there were hims that a ri t would not be an improva ble result of the excitement on this account.

-Thaddens Hyatt was at North Elbs on the 4th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of American Independent at the grave of John Brown Invitations to be present and speak and been given to the Rev. Henry High and Garrett of New-York, Toos. W. Higginson of Worcester, Mass., Miss Frances Ellen Watkins of Philade-phia. Traddens Hyatt, late of Washington Jail, D. C. Richard J. Hinton of Kansas, Frederick Douglars of Rochester, N. Y., the Rev. George B. Cheever of New York, Henry D Torrean of Concord Mass., Judge W. M. F. Arny of Kansas, and many

-Advices from Alexandria state that the Viceroy of Egypt, who has written to many sovereigns of Africa for information touching the celebrated German tra-

eler, Dr. Vogel, has received a reply from the Soltan of Darfour ann uneing test the savant has been clain by the King of Bargo v. The son of this king, who has since the murder ascended the throne is not of so bartarons a pasure as his father and bas well received ti e demand made upon him for the eff-ets of the unfortonate Dr. Vogel. It is therefore probable that his papers will room be obtained.

-About two weeks ago, in Corinth, Misa., a man was taken ill. As he could not attend to his business, he employed a neighbor to take charge of it; this the la ter fsi hfully cid for seven days. Then, finding that the invalid was not progressing toward good health, and that he was really weak, he attempted to make him sign some paper, the contents of which were not enfelded to the sick man, but which probably was intended to be of benefit to the assistant. The invalid was not so feeble as to sign in the dark, and he therefage refused to give his name. Thereupon the neighor, carefully putting all witnesses out of the room, best the miserable man severely and then ran off with his wife and six of his negroes, being the entire family and stock of the unfortunate victim. Failing to overtare the fugitives, the villagers seized the innocent son of the runaway man and whipped him for the sine of the father. This act of Southern justice accomplished, the con-munity subsided in a simple profamity, and curs of the eloping pair to their bearts' content.

-Tor Morocco Embassy to France was received or the 33d ultimo at Paris by M. Thouvenel. The Em-bassador who is named Hadj-Driz-ben-Driz, is the principal Secretary of the Emperor of Morocco. In the suite of the Embassy are six enormous blacks, making part of the famous negro guard of the Emperor.

-The Rochester Democrat says that Gov Seward. Fred, Seward of Albany, R. L. Adams of The Syracuse Journal, and G. W. Peck of The Auburn Adveruser, went to the head of Owasco last week on a fishit g exentsion.

-The Hon. Stephen A, Dougles will remain in this city until Saturday, when he proceeds to New-Haven, spencing the Sabbath in Sachem's Head. On Monday he goes to Hartford, Conn., and from thence to B ston on The-cay to attend the Commencement exercises at Harvard University, where he has a brother in-law at t & Law School. His estimable lady will accompany bim on the trip.

-We are pleased to learn that the Fowler Commitee, consisting of Messre, Isaas Bell, Hiram Cranston Elijae F. Purdy, Dr Crane, and Dr W W. Sauger, now holding their weekl sessions at the New-York Hotel, are doing even better than they had reason tex. ect. Already they have collected over \$50 000 toward teimbursing the Government for Mr. Fowler's We are informed that numbers of the persons to whom Mr. F in his palmy days leut large nma of money, without taking any memorandum o written acknowledgement have generously come forward at d raid into the hands of the Committee the en i e amounte due. This makes us think better of buman rature.

- In the town of Berlin, Vt., adjoining Montpeller, wee the Rev. James Hobart, who is probably the old est preacher in New-England. He is now about entering the 95th year of his age, and the 70th of his ministry; and still he is vigorous and active, preaching every Sunday when and wherever he can engage him Thirry years ago, his people, over whom he had been the settled Congregational minister since the set-I ment of the town, in about the year 1790, dismissed in , supposing he would not hold out much longer. Sirce then be has been preaching in New-Hampshire and Vermont on yearly, monthly, and daily engage ments. He is a great pedestrian, making nothing of walking a raif dozen miles to preach and home again the same day. Two or three Winters ago, he had received invitations to preach on a given Sunday in three different towns in a line from home and, of course, the places of wors ip were many miles apart. But this did not discourage him. He set out on foot early in the morning of the appointed Sunday, walked seven n il-s preacted a foreroon sermon walked five miles mere on to the next town, preached an afternoon sermon and then walked on still five miles more to the third town, and preached his thi d sermon. A few weeks ago, he had angaged to preach in Montpelier. out, early in the morning, his son came to to wn to say that i is father could not preach that day, as the afterpoon before he had fatten 12 feet from the top of at spile tree, which he had mounted to remove som

-The Palermo correspondent of The Boston Courie the describes an interview with Garib ldi:

Garibaldi had apparently just finished his dinner, and was siting at a corner window talking with four or five visitors, go themen and ladies of Palermo. He rose as we can e in, and some forward sheking bands with each of the p-rty as we were introduced. He had his plain red shirt on, precisely like a firm an, and no mark of authority. His manner a, as you know of hind and off hand with out being vulgar. He talked with each of us, and talked course, very kind and off hand with an being valgar or demagagar. He talked with each of me, and talked particely naturally; no stump or tory and no sham. In the an instance of his manner, there was one hittle Just as an instance of his manner, there was one hitle action of his bet struck me. I was seated next him, and so the head of our party remarked that hid come all he way from Naples in order to see him, he turned rouse and took my hand, thanking me as if I had done is ma favor. This is the way he draws people. He talked mostly in French, for his English is not very good. As for what he said, it is of no particular interest to any one, at least as fer as it was said to me. The others can report the conversation if they think it worth while to rejort what was not meant to be received.

worth while to report what was not meant to be repooled.

But this was only half the scene. At a round
table in the mindle of the room, a party of six or eight
men were taking dinner. These were real heroes of
romance. Two or three had the red shirts on;
others were in civil costume; one had a dirty, faded,
hussar jacket on; one was a priest in his black robes.
They were rating and crinking without regard to us,
and as if they were langry. Especially the priest was
pur ishing his dinner. He is a fine follow, this priest,
a glave to Ga ibald, and a glorium specimen of two
chutch militant. I have met him several times, rushing about the stronts with a great black cross in his

chu ch militant. I have met tim several times, rushing about the streets with a great black cross in his hance. He has a strange, restless face, all pussion and impolse. The others were Garibaldis famous captains—a fire at of leads, full of energy and action.

"Here I was at last, then, face to face with one of the gre tevente of our day. It was all perfect; there was Falermo, the is surgest Sicilian cits, with its barri adea and its ruined atreets with all the marks of war. There was that armed and howling mob in the square talow, and the music of the rational hymn and the five resolutionary cannon. There were the guarilla. equare to low, and the music of the national hymn and the five recolutionary cannon. There were the greatly captains who had risked their lives and formore for something that the wo at envy could not call seitish. And there was the great Dictator, who, when your and my little hopes and ambitions shall have lain in our graves a few centuries with me will still be honored as a hero, and purhape half worshiped—who knows!—for a Gr d.

"And yet Heaven knows why he, of all men, has been a lected or in mortality. I, for one, think that Cavour is much the greater man of the two; but practically the future Italy will probably adore Garibaldi's memory, and only respect Cavour s.

tically the fature Italy will prob-bly adore Garibaldi's memory, and only respect Cavour's.

"As he sat there, laughing, and chattering, and segging his red-gray beard, and puffing a say at his eigns it as emed to ne that one might feel for him alther respect and admiration that his best friends ask, and with the says, time saylers a respect and admiration that his best friends ask, and with the says, time saylers are saylers. y t, at the same time, enter a protest against fate.

As we came away, he shook hands with us again. "As we cam- away, he shook hands with as again, and took leave of as with the greatest kindness. As we made our way through the crowd across the square, we storped a minute to take a host look at him. He was leaning on the railing of the balcony before his window, quietly smoking his cigar and watering the retiless, yelling crowd below. He seemed hardly to be conscious of the noise and confusion, and looked in his red shirt, like the very essence and genius of revolution as he is."

A New Way to Pay Old Deris.—A Haverhill man who traces in flour, grain, &c., trusted a Hibernian neighbor with two barrels of flour, sold for each price, and to be paid for in a few days at the outside.

The account ran along six months and so the flour was by that time consumed, the debtor seemed to have lost ble interest in the matter. But the creditor will thought of it, and tatched up a nevel expedient to get his say. The derelict had no more property than what the low would protect him in holding. He had one hog only but that was a very fine one, weighing about 500 be. The creditor bought a store pig out of a drove for two dollars, and got a friend to sell it to the deb or at his own price. The ba gain was too good for bird to the waway, and he bit at the pork bait. Flour, Grain & Co, then attached the large hog, took him away, sold it and realised eaough to cover his cenand and the costs, and to return a "V" to the debtor.

[Beston Here 4]

By notice. It presents the clear 'grinciple that at the time the prople form their Constitution, how will have Slavery or not. And cecide whether they will have Slavery or not. And the price is has been stated over and over any over again that, in accepting the normation under that platform, I lodored the doctrine of Squatter Soveraganty. I suppose you have all heave of squatter Soveraganty. I suppose you have all heave of squatter Soveraganty in the mount of the wast interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the people law corresponds with the best interests of the p

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

The Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting, held at West-ington on Monday evening last, having aduried to the Executive Maneion and paid their respects to t'e Chief Magistrate, Mr. Buchanan appeared

spects to the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Buchanan appeared and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you from my learn for the honor of this visit. I cordially congratulate you on the preference which you have expressed for Maj. Breckingidge and Gen. Lane as candicates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States over all compesitors. [Applause.] They are nen whose names are known to the country: they need to enderly from me. They have served their country in peace and in the day and home of danger they will ever be at their post. They are congeras well as rolders, and in the day had some ger they will ever be at their post. They are conservative root, and in the course of their Administration they will be equally just to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West. [Applause] Above all, and first of all they are friends of the Constitution and of the Union [cheers], and they will stand by them to the death. [Renewed cheers] But we ought not to the death. to forget that they are also friends to the equality of the sovereign States of this Union in the common Ter-ritories of the country. [Cries of "Good!"] They will maintain that principle, which should receive the cordial approbation of us all. Equality is equily. Every citizen of the United States is equal before the Constitution and the laws; and why should not the Constitution and the laws; and why should not the equality of the sovereign Stares composing this Us ion he held in like reverence? This is good Depocratic dectrine. Liberty and equality are the birthright of every American citizen; and just as certainly as the easy stock of a the hight, so creain will this principle of Democra ic justice eventually pevall over all oppositions. [Chart.] But before I speak further upon this rehiged and I shall not detail you very long—I wish to remove one standblook out of the way.

I have even been the freed of regular nominations, have twen stands and little the ket in my life. Now

I have ever been the freed of regular nominations. I have never struck a political ticket in my life. Now, was there snything done at Baltimore to bind the political conscience of any sound Democrat, or to revent him from supporting Breckiaridge and Lane? [\*No; no. \*] I was cotemporary with the abandonment of the old Congressional Convention or canons. This occurred a long time sgo; very few, if any of you, for enther it. Under the old Congressional Convention are the money of the old Congressional Convention. stelem, no person was a middle to a seal except the Denocratic Members of the Scenate and House of Rep-resentatives. This rule rendered it absolutely certain that the nemit ee who ver he might be, would be sus-taited at the election by the Democratic States of the united at the election by the Democratic States of the Union. By this means it was rendered impossible that there Sia ee which could not give an electoral vote for the car diclate when nominated should control the nomination and elected to the Democratic States who should

the their nomines.

This system was abandoned—whether wisely or not I shall express no opinion. The National Convention was substituted in its stead. All the States whether Democratic or not, were equally to send delegate to

Democratic or not, were equally to send delegates to this Convention according to the number of their Senators or Representatives in Congress.

A difficulty at once arose which never could have affect under the Congressional Convention system. If a bare majority of the National Convention thus composed on dominate a candidate, he might be nominated mainly by the and-Democratic States against the carl of a large majority of the Democratic States. Thus the rominating power would be separated from the electing power, which could not fall to be dearmedies to the strength and harmony of the Democratic party. Party.

To obvinte this serious difficulty in the organization

of a National Conversion, and at the same time to leave all the States their full vote, the two-thirds rule was adopted. It was believed that under this rule no

was adopted. It was believed that under this rate in cardidate could over be nominued without embracing within the two-thirds the votes of a decided anjority of the Domerratic States. This was the satisfact adopted to train, at least in a great degree the power to the Demo ratio States which trey would have lost by about Demo ratio Sistes which trey would have lost by abandoning the Congressional Convention system. This rule was a main pillar in the of fice of National Convertiers. Remove it and the whole must become a nin. This sustaining pillar was broken to pieces at Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas. After this the body was no longer a National Convention; and no Democrat, however devoted to repilar nominations, was bound to give the nomine his support; he was left free to not according to the detates of his own judgment and conscionce. And here, in possing, I may thereve that the wildow of the two-thirds rule is justified by the events passing around us. Had it been faithfully observed no candidate could be ve been nominated against the will and wishes of almost every certain Democratic State in the Unionagainst nearly all the Democratic States in the Unionagainst nearly all the Democratic States and more mainst nearly all the Democratic Senators and mo-

than three-fourns of the Democratic Rep.

I purposely avoid entering upon any discussion respecting the exclusion from the Convention of regularly elected d legats from differ at Democratic States. If the Convention which remained Mr. Douglas was not a regular Democratic Convention, it must be confessed that Breckingdge is in the same condition in that respect. The Convention that nominated him although a negative all the certain Democratic respect. The Convention that nominated him although is was compared if nearly all the certain Democrate States off tot contain the two thirds; and therefore every Democrate is at perfect liberry to vote as be thinks proper, with at running conter to any regular nomination of the perty. (Applause and crises of three cheers for Breckuridge and Lane [1] Holding this position. I shall present some of the reasons why I prefer Mr Breckuridge to Mr. Douglas. This I shall now without attempting to mirefere with any individual Democrator says State Democratic organization holding different opticious from a yaelt. The main object of all pood Democrate, whether redonging to the one of the other wing of our unfortunate division, is to defeat the election of the Republican candidate; and shall never appear any tenset and honorable course calculated to accomplish this object.

chard never oppose any femest and honorable course calculated to accomplish this object.

To return to the point from which I have digressed, I am in favor of Mr. Breckinridge because he sancticus and anatains the perfect equality of all the States within their common territories and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States establishing this country. within their common territories and the opinion of the Sopteme Court of the United States establishing this equality. The Sovereign States of this Union are one tast partnership. The Territories were acquired by the common blood and roamon treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories as any other State and the citizens of any other State and say. We are holler them you are, and while we will take our property to the Territories and have it protected there, you shall not place your arequerly in the same position. That is precisely what is contended for. What the Temocratic party main tain and what is the true principle of Democracy is, that all shall enjoy the same rights, and that all shall be subject to the same duties. Property—this Government was framed for the protection of life Liberty and property. They are the objects for the protection of which all subjected dyournments were set histand. But it is eaght now to prace the property of the cuizen, under what is called the property of the cuizen, under what is called the property of the cuizen, under what is called the property of the cuizen, under what is called the property of the cuizen, under what is called the Principal of Liberty and property at their will and pleasure. wer cet. hished. But it is cought now to pusce the property of the citizen, under what is called the principle of equatic sover ignry, in the power of the Territorial L golature to conficence it at their will and pleasure. That is the principle sought to be established at the present, and there seems to be an entire mistake and meaned estaming among a cortion of the public upon this subject. When was property ever ambuilted to the will of the majority? ["Never."] If you hold property as an individual you hold it independent of Congress, or of the State Legenture, or of the Territorial Legi la ure—it is yours; and your Constitution was made to pretect your private property against the assembles of legislative power. [Cheers.] Well, now, any set of principles which will deprive you of your property is explicit the very seame of Republican Government, and to that extent askes your shave; for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it has pev or over your means of subsistence, and yet it is consended that although the Constitution of the United States confers no such power—although no United States confirs no such power—although no Stat. Legislature has any such power—although no real Legislature, in the r mote extremities of the country, can confiscate your property!

[A Voice—"They can't do it; they ain't going to

do it. 1 There is but one mode, and one alone, to abeliah There is but one mode, and one alone, to abolish Slavery in the Territories. That mode is pointed out in the Concinnati platform, which has been as much mirrepresented as anything I have ever known. That platform de lases that a majority of the actual residents in a Territory, whenever their number is sufficient to entitle them to admission as a State, posses the power to form a Constitution with or without domestic. Slavery to be admitted into the Union apon torms of perfect of ality with the other States. If there be Sixvery to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States. If there be Squatter Severeignty in this resolution, I have never been at le to perceive it. If there be any reference in to a Territorial Legislature, it has entirely occaped my notice. It presents the dear principle that at the time the people form their Constitution, they shall then used.

Territory and their own prosperity, until the time a all arrive when it becomes necessary to frame a Constitution. Then the whole question will be decided to the general satisfaction. But, upon the opposite principle, what will you find in the Territories? Why, there will be strice and contention all the time. One Territorial Legislature may establish Slavery and another Territorial Legislature may sholish it, and so the strategic with the continued throughout the Territorial Territorial Legislature may establish Slavery and another Territorial Legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle with be continued throughout the Territorial existence. The people, instead of devoting their curries and industry to promote their own presperity, will be in a state of constant strift and turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kamas. Therefore, there is no possible principle that can be so injurious to the best interest of a Territory as what has been called Squatter Sovercipity.

interests of a fertitory as what are seen the southern States can point of view. The people of the Southern States can never abord on this great principle of State equality in the Union without self-degr-desi n. ["Never!"] Never without an acknowledgment that they are inferior in this respect to their sister States. While it is vital to them to preserve their equality, the Northern States currender nothing by admitting this principle. In deligating this principle, in deligating this they only yield obedience to the Constitution enrender nothing by administration of the Constitution of their country as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. While for the North it is comof the United States. While for the North it is com-paratively a mere abstraction, with the South it is question of co-equal State sovereignty in the Union. If the decrees of the high tribun I established by the

Constitution for the very purpose are to be set at usugh and disreparded, it will tend to render a l property o and disregarded, it will tend to render a l property of every description in scure. What, then, have the North to do? Merely to say that as good citizens, they will yield obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court, and admit the right of a Southern man to take his property into the Territories and sold it there, just as a Northern man may do; and it is to me the most extraordinary thing is the world that this country should now be distracted and divided because certain persons at the North will not agree that their brethren at the South shall have the same rights in the Territories which they enjoy. What would I, as a Pennsylvanian, say or do, supposing anybody was to contend that the Legislature of any Territory could outlaw iron and coal within the Territory! [Laughter and cheers.] The prin iple is the same. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided—what was known to us all to have been the existing state of affairs for fifty years to have been the existing state of affairs for fifty years -that slaves are property. Admit that fact, and you admit everything. Then that property in the Territories must be protected precuely in the same manner with any other property. If it be not see protected in the Territories, the hydders of it are degraded before the world. the world. We have been told that non-intervention on the part

of Congress with Slavery in the Territories is the true policy. Very well. I most cheerfully admit that Conhas no right to pass any law to establish, impair or abelish Slavery in the Territories. Let this principle of non-intervention be extended to the Territorial Leg-isla ures, and let it be declared that they in like manner isla ures, and let it be declared that they in like manner have no power to establish, impair, or destroy Slavery, as dithen the controversy is in effect ended. This is all that is required at present, and I verily believe all that will ever be required. Hands off by Congress and hands off by the Territorial Legislature. [Loud applied use.] With the Supreme Court of the United States I hold that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has any power to establish, impair, or abolish Slavery is the Territories. But if, in the face of this positive prohibition, the Territorial Legislature should a zeroise the power of intervening, then this would be a mere transfer of the Wilmot Proviso as dithe Buffalo Platform from Congress, to be carried into execution Platform from Congress, to be carried into execution in the Territories to the destruction of all property in

claves. [Kenewed applause.]

An attempt of this kind, if made in Congress, would be resisted by able men on the floor of both Houses, be resisted by able men on the floor of both Houses and probably cef- ated. Not so in a remote Territory and probably orbated. Not so in a remote territory, to every new Territory there will be a rush of Free-Soilers from the Northern States. They would elect the first Territorial Levislature before the recopie of the Son h could arrive with their property, and this Legislature would probably settle forever the question of clavery according to their own will.

And shall we, for the sake of Squatter Sovereignty And shall we, for the sake of Squatter Sovereignty, which from its nature, can only continue during the biet period of Territerial existence, incur the risk of dividing the great Democratic party of the country into two sectional parties, the one North, and the other S ath? Sish the great party, which has reased it from huntle beginnings to one of the most prosperoes and powerful institute in the world—shall this party be broken up for such a cause? That is the question. The none rous, powerful, plous, and respectible Methodist Church has been thus divided. The division was a evere shock to the Union. A similar division of the great Democratic party, should it continue, would rend shaunder one of the most powerful links which binds the Union tegether. the Union together.

I entertain no such fearful apprehensions. The I entertain no such fearful apprehensions. The present is no is transitory, and will speedily puss away. It the mature of things it cannot continue. There is but one possible contingency that can endanger the Union—and against this all Democratic, whether Squatter Sovereigns, or Pouniar Sovereigns, will present a united resistance. Should the time ever sixty when Northern agrication and fanatician shall proved so far as to remore the donestic fresides of the Sanh insecure, then, and not till then, will the Union South insecure, then, and not till then, will the Union be in dasger. A united Northern Democracy will pre-sent a wall of fire against such a canastrophe!

There are in our midst numerous persons who product the missolution of the great Democratic party, and others who contend that it has all endy been disselved. The wish is father to the thought. It has been heretoter in great peril; but when divided for the moment, to be in great peril; but when divided for the moment, it has always closed up its ranks and become more powerful, even from defeat. It will never die while the Constitution and the Union survive. It will live a protest and defens both. It has its roots in the very vitals of the Constitution, and, like one of the ancient centre of Lebanon, it will flourish to afford shelter and to shall be accepted to the acceptance. dertion to that sacred instrument, and to shield in instrument, which is the sacred instrument, and to shield in instrument, and the shield in instrume

Now friends and fellow-citizens, it is probable that his is the has political speech that I shall ever make. A voice, "We hope not" It is now nearly forty ears since I first came to Washington as a memb-r of longress, and I wish to say this night that during that whole period I have received nothing but kindness and attention from your fathers and from yourselves. Washington was then comparatively a small town; row it has grown to be a great and beautiful city; and the first wish of my heart is that its strainful city; and the first wish of my heart is that its citizens may enjoy m interrupted beauth and prosperiy. I thank you for the kird attention you have paid to me, and now bid you all a good right. [Prolonged cheering.]

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.-From the special St Petersburg correspondence of Le Nord we translate:

The enestion of emencipation is near a solution In some way or other it seems to be definitively settled that the serfe shall be emancipated during the coming Autumn, that is, after the close of the harvest. Toe imperial ukare, decreeing this great messure, will therefore appear about the last of October, or during the morth of November. The Central Emancipation Commission, which had been awaiting the conclusion of the labors of the Commissions on the elaboration of the plan of emancipation, has already commenced its sessions. The place of the sessions is about to be charged from the building of the First Cadet Corps, where they were held during the presidency of the late Gen. Rostovzov, to the Palace of the Ministry of Justice, Count Panin, the present President. It is said that Count Parin has promised the Emperor to finish the labors of the Committee during the course of the present month of June.

THE GREAT BOSTON MECHANICS' FAIR -The Board of Managers of the "Massachus-ita Charitable Mechanics' Association" have issued their circulars, in viting contributions toward the ninth annual Fair of the Society. At these annual displays of New-England inventions, a work of valuable machines and im ple mente has been brought to public notice, and the erhit mions then serves proved not merely valuable to the community but prefrable to the Society as well. Une fair will be held, as usual in Quincy and Fanenil Valls, it e two buildings being connected at their second ato rice by acovered bridge which spans the street. Yourse, Maron, & Co. remove the whole of their immense stock of implements, to make roo a for the faze; and a large clothing house, which occupies one and of the building, is forced to do likewise. The exhibition opens on the 19th of September, and continues ustil the 29th. Articles for entry must be announced to the Secretary, Joseph L. Bates, before Sept 8.

... Mr. A. W. Decrow of Bangor, Me., has patented " Barglar's Alarta Counter-Safe," intended as a perfet protection for the money-till of retail shope as well us of all prople who desire to have their mo securely kept. In place of having lock and key, the Counter-Sole is as follows: It has twenty-four wayof charging the opening, only known to whatever person rees it. Any of these changes may be adopted by hin at any moment. So he alone has the mode of open'ng it. When wrongly m-ddled with, an alarm-Can be put on a counter.

## DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

West Washington Market Destroyed.

Immense Loss of Property.

LARGE KINDLING-WOOD SAW-MILL IN BUINS

Seven Hundred Cords of Pine Wood Bestroyed.

SHIPPING ENDANGERED.

A disastrous cor flagration occurred last night in this city, involving the destruction of West Washington Market, and property to an almost is calculable amount. At 10 j o'cleck some of the waschmen on the dock of tle New-York and Hamburg line of steamers, at the foot of Fulton street, discovered a slight fire in one of t) e sheds near the river, and instantly raised an alarm. but before the firemen arrived the fi e had gained cons derable headway, and in a lit le time became very

alarming in its aspect.

This portion of the market is built on made ground, and extends from Vesey street on the north to Day stroet on the south, and West street on the east. It is composed entirely of sheps, about one story high, and covers rearly three acres of ground. The front market on Washington street is occupied mainly by butchers, as is also the middle market, ending on Ceriter avenue, the remainder being occupied almost entirely by fruit dealers, and hucketers known as Middle Men."

In less than twenty minutes after the alarm was ounded by the City Hall and other bells, the lower market, which is denominated "West Was rington Market," was almost entirely in fiames.

Owing to the large quantity of combustible material about the remises the flames spread with as onishing rapidity, defying the efforts of the firemen, who p ured copious streams of water over the burning structures. The light caused by the conflagration ould be distinctly seen neffected in the sky from any part of the city. St. Paul's church steeple, the spire of Trinity church, and the tops of many high buildings in the lower part of the city were brilliantly illuminated. So intense was the glare that any per-on passing down Broadway could distinctly ascertain the time by the City Hall clock.

The wind was blowing rather stiffly from the northwest, and ange volumes of smoke and large quantities of cinders were carried over the roofs of houses as far ne Greenwich street below Dey street.

The steamship "Bavaria," belonging to the New-York and Hamburg Line, and the packet ship "Doctor Barth," lying at the piers at the lower end of the lower end of the Market, were at one time in great danger of being burned from the intense heat emitted from the burning buildings, and it was only by the constant exertions of their respective crews that they were saved from destruction. Their upper works were badly blistered, and it became necessary for the men to keep the sails and rigging oor stantly wet. On the steamship the pumps were manned, and two streams of water were poured over the bowsprit and

Several other versels that lay at this and the neighboring piers dropped into the stream, and were thus aved from injury.

From the market, the flames extended to the extenrive kindling-wood sawmill of Jones Sparks, located at the lower end of the Folson-street dock. Seven bundred cords of wood, piled up on the dock at the lower end of the saw-mill, also took fire and was nearly destroyed only a small portion being saved by the firenen, who tumbled it into the water.

The slips in the visinity presented a curious appearance, being filled with bales of hay, barrels and boxes, forming a perfect raft from one dock to another.

Apprehensions were at one time entertained that the lames would extend to the old market building on Washington street, but by the energe ic exertion of the firemen the fire was confined to the lower market. In order to prevent the conflagration from extending eastward a large number of sheds were taken down, under the direction of the Chief and Assistant Engineers.

A barge at the foot of Dey street, belonging to the New-York and Albany Line of Propellers, took fire, but was eaved from sustaining much injury. All th barges in this direction were hauled out into th stream. The light from the burning ateds threw a luries glare over the river, and vessels and buildings could in consequence be easily distinguished in Jersey

This portion of the market was occupied by about two hundred "middle men," and the names presented below are all that we could obtain, owing to the exitement to at prevailed.

The most intense excitement prevailed in the neigh borhood, and many persons residing near the market made preparations to remove their household effects.

Every available place on the surrounding buildings was crowded wi h people, and, at a rough estimate, there were 15,000 people on the ground.

Among the produce dealers victimized by the coeffagration, our reporter was enabled to precure the fel lowing names: Wm. H. Lilleston

T. & W. Ryer. J. McElroy & Son. Fielder & Mount. S. B. Corover & Co. V. Thurston & Co. Laird & Vanderveer.
Jamieson & Johnstone.
Pullen, Butcher & Johnson I. & W. R Eddy & Co hn Wardell J. C. Segekin. William Wooley. William Brown. A. Wilkeson. Helsten & Co. Phillip Phy. William Jarvis & Co. Davi I Roberts. Conner & Walbi Woodruff & Co. Joseph Wardell. Richard Brown. L. Brower. A. & W. E. Duryse & Co. John Beerman. Seba M. Bogert. C. Harnes Hall & Schaffer. John C Coppor. Davenport & McCrea. Peter A. Post & Co. J. McDonald. P. Marcellus & Co. Jona; Spa ks (wood-yard Henry Brinker. Cook & Jones. Patrick Keeran. and machinery). Samuel Crocks. B. Warson. George Farme. Claudes Clatton.

eight oyster shanties demolished.

Ackerman & Westervelt.
Powell & Coykendall.
Bogert & Terhune.

Herer & Johnson. This list comprises or ly a few out of the whole num ber of those whose stands were consumed. In addition to the foregoing, there were some six or

Quite a number of wagons had discharged their freight and returned home. Many of the dealers were in a panic as to who should be responsible for the newly-arrived produce which had been destroyed. The acticles are usually left late at night, and are not

actually in the possession of the dealers till the following morning, when they come to market to begin basis ness. The question to be solved is, "Who was in charge of the goods at the time when the fire oc-

Few, if any, of the victims were insured, owing to he fact that Comparies have been rather shy in granting policies upon such inflamable property. It is impossible to form an idea of the loss, as the

quanti y of fruit destroyed, not only by the fire, but by the firemen, runners, and loafers generally, is almos incalculable. The fire continued burning until about 2 o'clock

when the firemen obtained the mastery of it. All tha now remains of this part of the market is a vast wast of rubtish and charred wood, with here and there a stray beam or joist half burned.

ANOTHER CASE OF KIDNAPPING .- From The Al lany Evening Journal we learn that one Georga Armstrong, a free colored man, born in Jeffersoy, County, in this State, left Watertown three works

since, in company with a man by the name of Benjanin, who is a feet dealer. Nothing more was heard from George until the 5th inst., when his sister received a letter from the firm of Carusi & Miller, lawyers, of Washington City, who say that he is in its lithere on the charge of being a furtive slave. What his fortunes have been since leaving home, or how he got into his present dilemma, his friends do not know; though they emplecture that Benjamin may possibly have had something to do with it.

On there facts, and others of a satisfactory nature, being made out the necessary papers and credentials, to proceed to Washington to procure the liberation of this free colored man, imprisoned for no other orims, it would appear, than that of being black.

THREE ACRES OF SHEDS BURNED.

CASSIUS M. CLAY AT LOUISVILLE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LOUSVILLE, July 8, 1860. Last right Cassins M. Clay, at the invitation of our Central Republican Club, addressed some two thouand of the chizers of Louisville from the Court-House steps, delivering the first Republican speech that was ever made in the open air in this city. The crowd made up of all political complexions, behaved much more respectfully than they had acted the night before toward the Douglas ratifiers. Mr. Clay, having been introduced to the assembly by Mr. Ballard, the President of our Club, at once began to enumerate the four dent of our Club, at once began to enumerate the four camps into which our people are divided giving the Douglas branch of the Democracy the honor and merit of Democratic regularity, at d classing the Breckin-ridge clar as nullifiers. He then undertook to expound the various planks of the Pepublican platform, dwelling first, and perhaps longest, on the Pacific Radroad, in which our citizens take much interest, and showing the willinghess of the Republican party in Congress to push forward both a northern and a southern route. He next took up the Tariff, but was rather unfortunate in its treatment. He then came to the protection of the adopt of citizer abroad, and being interrupted by impatient cries for the nigger, he very happily responded: "First I'll free you, then I'll come to the nigger," creating immense enthosissen.

He then pirched into Mr. Breckinridge, reminding He then pirched into Mr. Breckinridge, reminding the andience of that gentleman's exploits in 1856, when he helped to carry Pennsylvania for himself and Buchanan, on the dodge that Mr. Fremont and the Democrata had only two different wavs of making Kanasa Free State, that of the latter being perhaps the surer. He showed that the present position of Mr. Breckinridge's party could mean nothing but disunion, and depicted the evila and horrors of such a casustrophe to the South in very vivid colors, remarking that the first thing the South would have to do in case of distuion would be to free all her negrees, in order to arm them against the North. That all the boasted cotton and rice exports of the South would be absorbed in the cost of defense.

He next showed up the hollowness of the Douglas-Squatter-Sovereignty pretensions, in the wrongs com-

Squatter-Sovereignty pretensions, in the wrongs com-mitted by two Democratic Administrations to the free people of Karsas, which now culminate in the refusal peorle of Karsas, which now calminate in the refugate to admit ber are a State, with a population three times as large as that of Florida or Oregon or Arkansas at the time of their admission; but which commenced in the Blue Lodges of Missouri, and which was consteranced by Douglass as fate as 1856, and which pretensions are now so fully stulvified by the nomination of the Slave-Code man, Herschel V. Johnson, for the Vice Presidency. Vice Presidency.

Mr. Clay ignored both the virtues and the faults of

Col. Bell, calling bim a good fellow, but "out of the riog;" and after a short enligy of Abe Lincoln, the "one-gallowsed, bare-footed boy" from Hardin Consin our own beloved old Commonwealth of Kar it who had been chested out of the Senatorship, it when they could not chest out of the Presidency, it bis sudience good night.

The Democrats here are almost manimous for Doug-

The Democrate here -re almost manimous for Dong-lar. Even James Guthrie's protége, Postmaster Romald, has come out for him. I believe that Breckin-ridge has fewer friends in this city than Lincoln. Of forty-three Democratic lawvers, for in-tauce, only eight favor the former including one Missippian, one Arkursan, one Irishman, and ore officeholder, and two that lately came here from other parts of the States; while as many members of the bar give the preterence to Lincoln over all others. The twelve hundred German Democratic voters, led by the Louis-ville Anseiger, are, of course, all but manimous for the Luttle Giant. In the Counties Jefferson (outside of the city), Hardin, Larue, Nelson, the proportion of Brecking dge men to the "regulars" is nearly the same; and the former are, so to say, spotted as disminimists. In the western and most strongly Loos Free parts of the State, the latter, however, tara the tails son the Little Giant, whose supporters there are Fire parts of the State, the layer, however, that he is not be Little Giant, whose supporters there are far and few between, not enough to make mile poets of. On the whole, I should indge that the Democratic voice will be divided about thus: 55 or 60 per cent for Breekinridge, and 40 or 45 per cent for Donglas; and that Bell will undoubtedly carry the State. The can was ter Clerk of the Court of Appeals, that is to come off the court of the court of Appeals, that is to come off the court of the court of Appeals. n August, will do much to reorganize the broken Unit of force a. Your discussion of the late Vi-ginia-Income Tax law,

Your discussion of the late Viguna-income Tax law, and of the excupsion of nine-tenths of the Value of Slaves from tax axion by the Constitution of Virginia, has done some good in our rural districts. Hada t you better comple a little tract, containing all similar Slave-State laws a taxing white labor for the benefit of the man-own-ra, and the apportionment laws giving a few of the latter the political predominancy over the free political of laws with. por latier the political predominancy over the free population of large cities. Such a compilation, without note or comment, would be carefully perused and veighed by many who might not treat themselves to glunce inside of Helper's Crisis.

On the Fourth of July the people of Madison and adjoining counties had a male meeting—about a them.

and preent—at which Thomas Coyle (of Speedwell P. O) was appointed Lincoln Erlector for the Vith Corgressional district of Kertucky. The district is good for 1 200 or 1,500 votes for Old Abs. In one of counties Jackson, we expect to elect our county ick-rat the rext August election. The progress in our State since 1856 is impense. A good Administra-tion, such as Abe Lincoln will give us, is sure to make, as a power in this land.

REFURLICAN.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE MAN-HATTAN GAS CO.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Is this to be the end of the continued extortions of this Company? Are they going to set honorably, and trent all their customers alike, or will they, as they have before done, when the law has been threatened, hush the matter up, by complying with what the law requires, and continue their extortions?

I have been a consumer of their gas for over five years, and suppose that thousands are treated in the same way that I am. When I began to use the gas I deposited with them \$10. This is tive years ago. If I had placed this \$10 in a savings' bank I should have to my credit \$13.39. The probabilities are that the Company will have the original deposit with them for at least 20 years longer. The amount then due would be, at 6 per cent compound interest, including the original deposit, \$42.61.

My bills for the last five years have not averaged more than \$10 in four months, or \$2.50 monthly. These bills I have to pay monthly. Included in these bills have been a monthly charge of 15 cents, or \$1.39

le. at 6 per cent compound interest, including the original deposit, \$42 61.

My bills for the last five years have not averaged more than \$10 in four months, or \$2 50 monthly. These bills I have to pay monthly. Included in these bills have been a monthly charge of 15 cents, or \$1 30 per annum, for rent of meter. For a small meter I have already paid \$9. I sent up, some months since, requesting the Company to allow me interest yearly on my deposit, and deduct it from amount of my bill. The answer received was that when I did not wan the gas they would settle up with me, allowing me interest for my deposit. Presuming that I consume their gas for twenty-five years, at 6 per cent commission interest, I should have \$32 61; but no, we will pay you interest for twenty-five years, at 6 per cent, \$15; from my money these fellows actually make \$17 61. Is there nothing to be done? I sam willing to join any body of men, who will test the matter of deposit and rent of meters. Listen to no compromise. Bring the law to bear at once on these extortionists, and if our Gas Companies will not treat all their customers alike, force them to do so. Why not raise a fund of, say \$5,000, to test this matter, if needs be. I think there are enough consumers who will subscribe \$10 each toward breaking up the most iniquito is monopoly existing, and enough public spirited lawyers who will not charge counsel fees to help in this glorious reform.

Yours,

A VICTIM.

PAUL, PHILEMON, AND ONESIMUS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Six: Accept the thanks of a Minister of the Gospel,

one who has spent more than a quarter of a century in the work, for the keen, homorous, and appropriate article in your paper of the 30th ult., on the return of the "fugitive, ' Onesimus The 16th verse of the mon. See verses 15 and B: "For perhaps he there"fore departed for a season, that thou shouldst receive
him forever." "Not now as a servant, but above a
"servant, a brother beloved, especially to me, but how
"nuch more unto thee, both in the flesh and in the
Lord." Epistle proves that Ones mus was a brother of Phile-

Lord."
For proof that Onesimus was not claimed as the property of Philemon see v-race 18 and 19: "If he has h wronged thee, or exceth thee suight, put that to "mine account; I, Paul, have written it with mine mine account; I, Paul, have written it was kept.
hard, I will repay st."

Oneth thee aught"—debt and credit was kept.
J. R. JOHNSON.

Reshford, N. Y., July 4, 1960.